

VOL. X :: NO 46.

AN ENGLISH STORY.

Telegraph News;

FROM THE DAILIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

Further attempts to burn the Astor House, Howard Hotel and some other smaller hotels were made and frustrated this morning. A person in Lieutenant's uniform, named Abon, who occupied one of the rooms first, was arrested this morning. Arrangements have been made today for protection against repetition of the incendiaries.

Gen'l Dix's order requiring southern men to register their names, which has proved almost a dead letter, will be strictly enforced.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

The investigation into the incendiaries on Friday night is still going on by the authorities. Fires were discovered in twelve hotels, besides the Museum, and some vessels at the wharves.

The woman arrested has been discharged, having given a satisfactory explanation of her motives.

Thus far five of the principal parties have been arrested, and with them so much of the means that had been provided to carry on the work as had not yet been expended. The money was in gold, and was found in the safe of the Treasurer of the organization, who is now under arrest.

The hotel keepers have offered a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of the incendiaries, and the insurance offices will also offer a reward.

Gen. Dix has issued an order requiring all Southerners in this city to register themselves.

It is said that it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the plot originated in Canada, among several rebel officers there.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

General Dix has issued the following order:

A notorious attempt was made last night to set fire to the principal hotels and other places of public resort in this city. If this plot had succeeded it would have resulted in a frightful sacrifice of life and property. The evidences of an extensive combination and other facts disclosed today show it to have been the work of rebel emissaries and agents. All such persons engaged in secret acts of hostility here can only be regarded as spies subject to martial law to the penalty of death. If they are arrested they will be immediately brought before a court martial or military commission, and if convicted they will be executed without the delay of a single day.

Later from Gen. Sherman, through Rebel Sources.—From General Sherman's Department.—Later from the Shenandoah.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

Notwithstanding the anxiety of the rebel authorities to prevent us from gaining any information from General Sherman, they cannot avoid disclosing a great deal, but probably not half they know. We have all they are willing to tell up to last Friday. They report an engagement on the west side of the Oconee river, near Thomasboro, in which our cavalry were repulsed and driven back.

Our troops are said to have been still on the west side of the Oconee on Thursday. The reports of burning of Millidgeville, say Richmond papers, lack confirmation, through a portion of Sherman's army had been there.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

The Herald's Nashville dispatch reports smart skirmishing for the last few days between Pulaski and Columbia, Tenn., and that the main Union army has fallen back north of Duck river.

Forrest has also crossed the river, and is trying to strike the flank and rear of our army.

Hood's main army is thought to be moving northeast, towards Shelbyville and Martineau.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

Late rebel papers now admit that Early was mistaken in his forward movement on the 12th, and was glad to retreat hastily when he found General Sheridan had not been weakened, and was still in his position.

The Richmond Whig says:

There are only about 4000 troops at Newburn.

The Charleston Mercury says:

There are at least 2000 skulkers belonging to the rebel army now in South Carolina.

President Lincoln will not hear to Secretary Stanton's leaving the War Department.

Judge Davis of Ill., will certainly be Chief Justice, and Judge Upshur will take Judge Davis's place.

Our military authorities are in the highest spirits at the general situation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

The attempted incendiaries here still attract much attention. It is known several hotels escaped by the warning given on Friday night, as a large number of applications from suspicious persons for lodgings were rejected. In every instance the applicants carried black valises. Detectives are on the track of the conspirators, and will probably arrest them.

The Tribune's Washington despatch says:

Solicitor Whiting and Judge Lewis are spoken of as Attorney Gen'l Bates' successor.

The Times' despatch says Judge Advocate Holt stands the best chance.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 28.

The steamer Continental, from New Orleans 21st inst., has arrived here.

Twenty-seven rebels were captured while crossing from the east to the west side of the Mississippi river, at Chockaw Bluff, and have arrived at New Orleans. Among them was Capt. Montgomery, who was moving to Texas. He had a large amount of stock and \$250,000 in Foreign Exchange—all of which was captured with him.

General Canby is rapidly recovering, and will soon be out again. He is able to attend to business at his house.

The demand for cotton has been somewhat checked.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.

A Federal force of some 200 men sent out from Donnellson and Clarksville yesterday, attacked Hastings' guerrillas near Yellow Creek, routed them, and will probably capture the whole gang.

Gen'l Thomas is reported to have fallen back to Franklin, Tenn. The military authorities here say that if the report is correct, Gen'l Thomas must be preparing to receive the large reinforcements on the way to him, before giving battle to Hood, and that he has fallen back for no other purpose.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

A despatch to the Navy Department from Admiral Porter, dated Fort Monroe, Nov. 27, says:

The U. S. steamer Port Morgan arrived at this port at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, with the rebel Admiral Franklin Buchanan and his two aides on board.

The department has also the following:

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 18.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of Navy:

I have just received a telegram from the Commander of the prize steamer Florida, informing me that she had sunk in nine fathoms of water. She had been run into by an army steamer and badly damaged. I have not heard of her particulars. I will inform the Department when I receive the proper report. DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

Two more incendiaries were arrested this morning.

In pursuance to General Dix's order, Southerners are flocking to his Headquarters to register their names.

Mayor Gunther has recommended offering rewards for the arrest of the incendiaries.

The Post's Washington despatch says Richmond papers of Saturday suppress the latest news from Georgia, but there are indications that Sherman is still successful.

A special messenger has just arrived from Savannah, and reports that there is no doubt of Sherman's success.

A fleet is ready to co-operate with Sherman on the coast of Georgia.

The Plot to Burn New York City.—Rumor that Sherman has Released our Prisoners in Georgia.—From the Army of the Potomac.—From Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28th.

The following order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Nov. 28.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 257.

Order for raising and organizing new volunteer army corps. First, That an army corps to consist of not less than 20,000 infantry, and enlisted for not less than one year, to be designated by First Corps, shall be organized in the District of Columbia—commencing organization on the 1st day of Dec. 1864, and continuing until the 1st day of January next—privates to consist of able-bodied men, who have served honorably, not less than two years, and therefore not subject to a draft. Officers to be commissioned from such as have honorably served not less than two years. Second, Recruits will be furnished transportation to Washington, and will be credited to the district in which they or their families reside, and will be paid a special bounty of \$300.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28th.

Richmond papers of the 25th and 26th, say they have encouraging news from Georgia, but as the Yankees depend upon them for news from Sherman, they will not print it; still they assure their readers that the official advices from Georgia are as favorable as they could expect.

The Herald's Washington despatch says: Information has been received here of the formation of a peace party in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi for re-admission of those States.

The Tribune's Washington despatch says:

The seceders here are in possession of news to the effect that Sherman's cavalry surrounded Wilton and held the place until the infantry came up and released two-thirds of our prisoners. The other half had been removed further South before Sherman arrived. The seceders here have very long faces.

The Tribune's army correspondent states that guns are en route to the front that will throw shell into Richmond, distance 7 miles. The shell is of a particularly inflammable and destructive power capable of reducing the rebel city to ashes.

The paper for its use has been sanctioned by Grant.

It is stated that on the morning of the election, a state room in the steamer Elm City, which plies between New York and New Haven, was found on fire. The same materials of combustion, phosphorus, turpentine, &c., being used as it was used last Friday night.

Three more arrests of suspected rebels have been made.

Hotel Keepers' Society offer a reward of \$20,000 for the arrest of the incendiaries. Schr. Reno, of East Machias, which arrived this morning from Martineau Bay, reports that she was overhauled, and her papers examined by a British gunboat.

NAKIVILLE, Nov. 28th.

Nothing has been heard from Hood's army or our front since yesterday evening. Hood made an assault on our works at Columbia, south of Duck river, on Saturday, and was badly repulsed.

A small portion of the rebel cavalry have succeeded in crossing Duck river.

Hood has made other developments of his plans, but thus far has accomplished nothing further than conscripting some of his "dear friends."

There is no foundation for the rumored evacuation of Johnsonville, except proper preparation for future contingencies. The military situation is satisfactory to the authorities here.

The impression gains ground that Hood will move east across Chattanooga, possibly, with the hope of accomplishing something by co-operating with Breckinridge.

The Capture of Roger A. Pryor.—From Tennessee.—From the Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

The World's army of the Potomac correspondent, speaking of the capture of Pryor, says:

He appears very sanguine of the ultimate success of the rebellion, and ridicules the idea of putting faith in the statements of deserters and refugees.

He is not much changed in appearance, though he betrays conspicuously advancing age. He contends that the election of Lincoln was just what the South wished. He says they have got "old Abe" just where they wanted him, and though apprehensive of four years more war, it has united the people and rendered the probabilities of success much greater.

He would give no information about Sherman or the operations in the Shenandoah. About political affairs however he was free.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

The Times' Washington despatch says:

Hood's army is now in Tennessee, en route to the intention of making his way into East Tennessee.

The line on which he is working would indicate an attempt to turn Nashville on the east, and make his way to join Breckinridge. It is believed he will then essay to capture Knoxville, which will give him railway communication with Lynchburg and Richmond.

The successful issue of Sherman's move will have severed communication between the two main rebel armies and Hood's present campaign seems to be directed toward securing such communication by the line mentioned.

Hood's army in this case would be in a position to join Lee's should this move become advisable.

General Butler has issued an order that Major David White of the 31st New York Volunteers, cannot have the place of Sutter in the army. He says: Field officers leaving the service, voluntarily, cannot take the place of "boot blacks" here. If they have no more respect for the service they have left, they will find that the officers here have. White was sent out of the Department.

Although in some instances the turkeys, &c., did not reach the soldiers in time for dinner, on Tuesday, they did the next day, and the soldiers ate them with full as much relish and thankfulness to their kind friends at home.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

By the steamer Port Morgan we have had advices from the Gulf.

Five of our gunboats are in Mobile Bay, only three miles from the city.

The rebels have important earthworks a little below the city, at Dog River Bar.

The report that this garrison was captured by the rebel General, Buckner, is a wicked and malicious falsehood. No attack has been made on this place, as Gen. Uman has always proved himself too wide awake and too sleepless in his vigilance to be surprised, even were his soldiers not equally so. Nothing would please this garrison better than an attack by the rebels, and the chief fault found by our officers and men is the numbness displayed by the rebels when our scouting parties and small reconnaissance appear near their localities. Our officers and men are in excellent health.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

Subscriptions to 7-30 loan during the past week amounted to \$3,500,000.

Some recently exchanged prisoners have arrived at Savannah from Millen they were kindly treated and furnished with the best food that could be procured.

The people intimated that there were forces under Beauregard and Johnson at Macon and Augusta to oppose Sherman, but they did not believe that he would encounter them or that the military authorities would in time decide where to concentrate their forces.

At Savannah there were only 1500 men who could make but feeble resistance.

The Savannah Republic of the 24th contains contradictory statements as to Sherman's movements, particularly as to crossing the Oconee river. It says the column operating on the Georgia, kept on the western side and struck off in the direction of Macon as though contemplating a junction with the forces in that vicinity.

A strong force of cavalry is following Sherman, and it is not impossible that Forrest may ere long hang like a wolf on his rear and flanks.

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communication, explain the perplexing obscurity, in which the maneuvers of Hood and Sherman are shrouded. We know, in our mind, tolerably well what the intentions of our own General are. Brave and bold in execution, experienced, and guided by the master-mind of Beauregard, in his general plans, his westward move may puzzle us, but cannot cause any apprehension. What he has so successfully accomplished from his wily adversary, we shall, of course, not make known through our columns, especially as nothing but a change in the weather, with the hoped for improvement in the roads, is wanting to develop his plans, and we trust, bring them to a happy issue.

It is different with Sherman's purpose in marching out of Atlanta, which seems to be unknown to the North, and probably in its general outlines alone dictated by Grant and the powers above him. Its general character, however, is not difficult to guess from a military point of view; for, after all, war is not a mere game of contingencies, but a science, and as such subjected to fixed rules, which no good General will violate, as he knows too well how surely the penalty follows the neglect of them.

These rules, it is evident enough that Sherman has tried for the last few months, and tried under most aggravating difficulties, to hold by the railroad, which forms his main line of communication with his base at Nashville. In doing this, he had to contend with the dashing attacks of Forrest, the steady pressure of Hood, and the hostility of the inhabitants all around him; his own army was exhausted by incessant marches and counter-marches, decimated by continued fighting and wasting disease, and finally reduced to one-half by the political exigencies of the Presidential election. Still he has held on to the last extremity, without waiting the offensive at any one point, but waiting patiently to take advantage of any errors which the young, zealous General on his flank might commit. 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